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[a292]

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Hongkong, 15th August, 1904. [a39]

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904. [a87-1]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3RD, 1905.

CONFUCIUS, like the Teacher of the nearer East, and, very probably, like all the teachers that ever taught, was occasionally annoyed by misunderstanding disciples, who asked silly questions, and hurt the great intellect by these demonstrations that some of the seed was falling on stony ground. To "a man of the village of Ta-heang," who slyly observed that the learning of the philosopher K'UNG was extensive, and wondered that he did not "render his name famous by any particular thing," the Chinese MASTER retorted: "What shall I practise? chariotteering, or archery? I will practise chariotteering." If his time had been now, and his place England, he would have said: "I will win the pingpong championship." Or, more aptly illustrative perhaps, he might have said: "I will start a revival in Wales, see visions, and perform miracles." If CONFUCIUS had been an Englishman, BERNARD SHAW would have been happy, for SHAKESPEARE, if remembered at all, would be remembered as an obscure minor poet. CONFUCIUS, who "had no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predeterminations, no obstinacy, and no egoism," was perhaps the wisest man who ever lived. He was certainly the sanest. No reasonable person, studying Dr. LEGER's edition of the Classics, can doubt that, however familiar with other philosophies, Missionaries unwillingly and sometimes unconsciously bear witness to his pre-eminence and semi-omniscience. They grow hotly angry sometimes when they encounter some casual, *advocatus diaboli*; but they grow cold with rage, and grind the Rev. Mr. MURRAY, in complaining that

their teeth, in their constant encounters with the great aftermath of the Chinese Sage. Hateful admissions have to be made, and odorous comparisons faced. These conditions we suppose to prevail, at any rate, when it is a case of united intelligence and earnestness, when the prejudiced critic of CONFUCIUS has some perception of logic, and is able to see the pitfalls surrounding his ad captandum exhortations. The Chinese are quick to see them, too. But there are the less wise who rush in where others tread differently. Of such we are inclined to number the Rev. W. MURRAY of Singapore, who has just been challenging us with an objectionable comparison in a lecture, entitled, "Where CONFUCIUS Fails." [Extracts are reproduced elsewhere in this issue.] Of such, also, we may also number Bishop OLDHAM, who countenanced the lecture, which, it is notoriously recorded, was listened to by "a number of Chinese young men." Mr. MURRAY, who, like most other people, depends upon Dr. LEGER for the authorised version of the Chinese scriptures, supplies his own commentaries. So, too, Bishop OLDHAM, for there are indications in each of an original point of view. Both read LEGER's translation of the Analects; both read them differently, although both come triumphantly to the arbitrary pre-determination that CONFUCIUS was a failure. Their respective originality was apparent, we suggest, when on the same night, at the same meeting, Mr. MURRAY said CONFUCIUS was "conspicuous for the humility of his bearing," while Bishop OLDHAM declared his conviction that the Teacher "walked with a pedantic strut, and peeped from the corner of his eye to see what impression he was making upon his neighbours." Who ever saw a pedantic strut? But that is irrelevant. Rather let us ask how the Bishop acquired his conviction that CONFUCIUS was a vain poseur. Certainly not from Dr. LEGER. How then? There is common method of applying introspective discoveries when estimating fellow men that may perhaps explain this shrewd analysis of the character of K'UNG FU-TSE. So much for the Bishop, who could thus, before Chinese, insult the memory of one whom some of them reverence. "What in the Christian's but a tactless word is from the heathen's rankest blasphemy?" Perhaps that is it. In the case of Mr. MURRAY, who, so far as we know, has never opened his mouth except to echo the opinions of greater men than himself, it is amusing that he should accuse CONFUCIUS of want of originality, of being a mere transmitter of the wisdom of sages who preceded him. SHAKESPEARE was nothing more. SOLOMON "put in order" many platitudes. It is the way these great men transmitted what they had mentally digested that makes them great. Mr. MURRAY has not digested, therefore, he transmits badly. He considers that K'UNG FU-TSE's exhortation to his disciples, never to do to others what they would not like others to do to them, to "very closely approach the Christian's golden rule." It doesn't. The latter is a positive injunction, a "hard saying," disobeyed daily by nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand who profess to accept its principle. The other, by CONFUCIUS, is a prohibition, whose justice and practicability are immediately apparent; and it is obeyed by millions who never even heard of CONFUCIUS. The laws of the most civilised societies in no case contain anything like the missionary version of the golden rule. They are practicable and practised. Many professing Christians really act as if the Chinese version were the orthodox one. They manage to refrain from injuring their neighbour; they seldom go out of their way to do him good. That is why we so often quarrel with missionaries of the temper of these Singapore speech-makers. Nominally trying to do good to the Chinese, their actual behaviour follows the line of injury, by disrespectful attacks on matters sacred to their hearers. It is delightful to find in this case a Chinaman, Mr. TONG TIAN-CHENG, remarking in the subsequent discussion that CONFUCIUS, if he had been ready, would doubtless have been most ready to thank Mr. MURRAY for pointing out his weaknesses. This Chinaman pretended to have noticed that even in Christian countries morality was not all it should be. For this impertinence he was, very properly, snubbed by succeeding speakers. Our comparison of the "golden rules" compels us to agree with Mr. MURRAY that the ethical teaching of CONFUCIUS is not on a level with his own. In that particular, it is not. It stands much higher, for it is practicable, while all human experience is against the other. Finally, the care-taker was found and the European liberated.

CONFUCIUS returned evasive answers to unanswerable questions, puts himself in peril. There are questions asked regularly by Sunday-school scholars that teachers and preachers in the West as regularly evade; and evade in a way that often leaves the intelligent child, who is curiosity incarnate, gravely dissatisfied. Every foreign parent experiences the need of such evasions as are probably never requisite in China, for what he knows, CONFUCIUS happily explains, and what he does not know, he frankly confesses. It was no Chinese child who defined "faith" as "believing what you know ain't so." The MASTER said: "Those whose courses are different cannot lay plans for one another." He would never have dreamed of sending missionaries to England, for in his parable of Tze-Lo and YEN YEW he recognised the damnable fallacy that foreigners express in their saying "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander." In ethics, as in religions, he knew that "one man's meat is another man's poison." Missionaries, and these Singapore clerics, have yet to learn this.

The 11th plague case was recorded yesterday. Two out of yesterday's three cases had fatal terminations.

It was reported in town yesterday that the sailing ship *Francesco* which left Hongkong on Wednesday last bound for Port Angeles went around about 30 miles north of Hongkong near Foki Point, and that the *Robert Cooke* left after the news was received to float and tow her into port.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., General Managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, received telegraphic information yesterday that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held on 9th June, and that a dividend of 6 per cent. is recommended by the Board.

The following notification was issued by the Government of Madras, dated 12th May:—The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the regulations under the Venetian Sanitary Convention be reimposed at all the uninfected ports of the Madras Presidency until arrival from Hongkong, intimation having been received that there have been 20 cases of plague at that place since the 31st March, 1905.

Hongkong Hotel, Saturday, 3rd June, 1905.
MENU:—Hors D'oeuvre—Shrimp, Camapao, Soup—Potage, Cuisse de Agneau, Fish—Smoked Fish and Tomato Sause, Entrees—Truffles Cutlets, Filet of Beef, Maitre d'Hotel, Potatis a la Toumou, Curry—Malay Curry, Joints, &c.—Roast Australian Lamb and Mint Sause, Roast Capon and York Ham, Boiled Corned Ox Tongue and Carrots, Cold Bologna Sausage and Plain Salad, Sweets—Toast Pudding, Strawberry, Ice Cream, and Finger Cakes, Orange Cream Sandwiches, "Tipsey" Cake, Dessert—Coffee—Fruits.

To-night, old Etonians at Hongkong are celebrating together the birthday of King George III., the anniversary of which is really on Sunday. Naturally, the majority of them are officers in the King's services, and the band of the 2nd Royal West Kents, which usually plays at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday nights, is required to play for the Etonians' banquet. The hotel manager is promising his guests an "extra-special" menu to make up for the loss of the music.

"A Country Girl" was staged last night by the Dallas Bandmann Company. The audience was not so large as it was enthusiastic. Several changes were made in the cast. The part of "Marjorie Joy" was undertaken by Miss Violet Frampton, who well maintained her popular prominence as an entertainer. Miss Tiny Grattan happily took Miss Rachel Kemp's place as "Nan," the country girl, Miss Kemp being ill; while Mr. Jamie Dallas was a good "Barry." To-night the company plays "Three Little Maids."

The R.I.M.S. *Hardinge* left for India yesterday having on board the 110th Mahrattas, bound for Bombay, and the 93rd Burmese who are going to Rangoon. The officers in charge of the troops, who also left are: Mahrattas: Lieut-Col. F. W. J. Caulfield, Capt. T. X. Britton, Capt. H. C. Hill, Lieut. P. M. Heath, Lieut. L. H. Branson, Lieut. G. E. P. Divis, Lieut. C. C. J. Barrett, Capt. L. P. Stephen, I.M.S., and 14 Native Officers. Burmese: Lieut-Col. S. G. Radcliffe, Major S. R. Stevens, wife and child; Major M. R. Harley, wife and two children, Capt. J. H. Whitehead; Capt. H. A. Carleton, Lieut. H. W. F. Ricketts, Lieut. E. Burd, 2/Lieut. F. L. Dyer, Major P. C. H. Strickland, I.M.S., wife and child, and 14 Native Officers.

"Punctuality is the soul of business," and the punctuality of the carterate of the central markets—at closing time—inspire in accord with the proverb. So great was his hurry to close the doors to time last night, that it is stated by a European who was locked in, that he forgot to sound the closing gong, or, if he did sound it, he did not do so with the usual gusto. As a *Press* reporter passed the markets, his attention was attracted by the unusual scene of a European behind the iron bars of the door, two Indian constables standing outside as though on guard, and the road, half way across, packed with a crowd of gaping coolies. The market prisoner, however, took things coolly, and after a quarter of an hour's patient waiting, the care-taker was found and the European liberated.

TELEGRAMS.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

"BOYS OF THE BULL-DOG BREED."

BEHAVING NAUGHTILY.

Thursday was "pay day" and a number of sailors were granted shore leave. With that breezy swing characteristic of sons of the sea they cast off from their vessels and steered their course for the nearest drink shops, etc., where they proceeded to "knock down" their cheques. "When Jack has got his pay, he's the gayest of the gay," but his gaiety sometimes takes highly objectionable forms, as the recent experiences of a number of Hongkong constables prove.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Police Court yesterday, the following charges were heard:

Patrick O'Brien, constable on H.M.S. *Hogue* was charged with behaving in a disorderly manner and assaulting the Police. The defendant entered a Chinese restaurant at No. 199, Queen's Road Central, and ordered a meal, the price of which was 30 cents. Having disposed of the food, Patrick was leaving when the restaurant keeper demanded payment of the amount. Defendant dealt him a blow on the face and left the shop. Proceeding along Queen's Road he was stopped by an Indian constable, who was knocked down for his pins. The constable blew his whistle, and two European sergeants arrived and took defendant to the Police Station. He was fined \$7.

Coady, one of the R.M.L.L. from H.M.S. *Hogue* was charged with refusing to pay rickshaw hire, assaulting a coolie, assaulting three constables and tearing a lukong's trousers. The defendant engaged a ricksha and made a number of calls. After driving about for an hour, he refused to pay the ricksha coolie. A lukong was called who tried to persuade defendant to pay the amount, but Coady was evidently annoyed at his interlocutor and threw a bone at his head. As the lukong would not leave, a massive stone was hurled at him, but fortunately missed its mark. A second lukong appeared on the scene, and he also was assaulted, his trousers being torn in the mêlée. The next to arrive was an Indian constable, who on being called to give evidence at the Police Court yesterday, exhibited amongst other damages a black eye. A civilian was the next arrival, and with his assistance the three constables got their charge to the Central Station. His Worship inflicted fines amounting in the aggregate to \$22.50.

James Clark, of H.M.S. *Andromeda*, was charged with assaulting a Japanese in Ship Street, and behaving in a noisy and disorderly manner while in the charge room at No. 2 Police Station.

Inspector Gould informed His Worship that defendant was charged to have struck and kicked a girl at Ship street, and that he refused to go to the cells on arrival at the Station.

In answer to the first charge, defendant denied having struck the girl. With regard to the second, he said he knew nothing about the matter.

Complainant having given her evidence, defendant asked her if she remembered two other men being in the room with a bottle of neat rum.

Complainant—Yes, they were fighting with you.

His Worship—This is not the first time you have been before the Court. Last time I treated you rather leniently, but apparently without any good result. On the first charge you are sentenced to twelve days hard labour without the option of a fine; on the second charge you are fined \$5 or fourteen days, the sentences to be consecutive.

DARING ROBBERY IN THE HARBOUR.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

LONDON, 31st May.

The *St. Petersburg Bourse Gazette* says that the Battle of Tashima has decided the issue of the war, and "opened new ways for the currents of history."

LOSS OF THE RUSSIAN CRUISER "GROMOBOI."

LONDON, 31st May.

The Tokyo correspondent of the *Express* says that the cruiser *Gromoboi*, leaving Vladivostock, apparently hoping to join Admiral Rozhdestvensky, struck a Japanese mine and foundered with all hands.

ADMIRAL TOGO'S VICTORY.

LONDON, 31st May.

The newspapers unanimously dilate on the stupendous victory of Admiral Togo, the full extent of which is now appreciated; they pay unstinted homage to the Japanese fleet, and eagerly await details, showing how the result was accomplished. The victory has stimulated the popularity of Prince Arisugawa who yesterday received a great ovation from a large crowd in Berlin.

NEWSPAPERS AS PAWS IN WAR GAME.

NELSON'S "SUGGESTIVE FALSE."

The *Singapore Free Press* of May 23rd, discussing war telegrams, says:—There may be so many inducements to get statements put on the cables with interest to mystify that the public is very often sceptical, and wisely so, about what is told by telegram. The telegrams are not meant to mislead the public but to reach the enemy eventually. The Russians have recourse to publicity with the end to deceive Japan. Japan does better; she does not circulate doubtful telegrams, but she holds her tongue continually and definitely. "Which is even better. As to publicity and silence, it is interesting to see that a form of press censorship was put in practice just a hundred years ago at the suggestion of Nelson himself. It is a letter to the Governor of Gibraltar, written from the anchorage, and we give it below:—

"My dear General,"

"I have to request that the publisher of the *Gazette* may be forbidden to mention the force of our fleet, such as the names of the ships for I very much fear if the enemy know some increased numbers that we shall never see them out of Cadiz. If my arrival is necessary to be mentioned, the ships with me ought not; and it may be inserted that an equal number or some ships of Admiral Collingwood are ordered home. I rely upon your honour."

"To Lieutenant-General Fox."

The *Free Press* offers no comment on the curious feature that Nelson relied on Fox's honour to get the "Gazette" to publish a false statement.

SHIPPING.

AGROUND AT FOOCHOW.—The *Foochow Echo* of May 27th reports:—The s.s. *Attacca* went aground early on Thursday afternoon near Kushan Point. Attempts to get her off have so far failed, but her cargo (tulic oil) is being discharged, and she may be hoisted again at the next spring tide.

THE SENSE OF HUMOUR.—In connection with the beaching of the Austrian steamer *Maria Valeria* at Pheasant Point after a collision, remarks the *N.C. Daily News*, that the *Maria Valeria* recently ran down a torch at the very same spot, and the Austrian Court of Enquiry found the torch entirely to blame.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM-WAY COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

SIR,—To-day the advertised meeting of this company will be held, at which resolutions will be submitted, laying for their object the transfer, or sale, of the property, business and good will to a new company.

The promoters of this scheme will, doubtless, be prepared to advance tangible reasons as to what prompted them to adopt such a course, yet, the proposal appears as extraordinary to not a few shareholders, that I have been moved to submit a few remarks through your columns, which, with your usual courtesy, I feel sure you will not refuse me.

Some little time back a Bill was introduced into the local council for permission to erect a new tram line to the Peak, and has, I believe, already passed its second reading. The application was made in the name of Mr. A. Findlay Smith, who had already, it seemed, obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State. The mover of the Bill was Sir Paul Chater, and the seconder, Hon. Mr. Goshorn Stewart. In his speech on the second reading the latter gentleman urged upon the Council that, in granting the concession for the new line, they should see to it that the interests of the old company should be properly safeguarded. He laid particular stress, also, on the fact that that company had served the public in an efficient and satisfactory manner, and that it had really been the means of opening up the Peak district. In thus seeking public recognition that the company deserved well at the hands of the general public, Mr. Stewart did not overstate the case one jot, especially when in concluding he alluded to the fact that in all these years not a single accident has been recorded to its debit side.

It was but natural, then, that after reading the honourable member's speech, shareholders went to sleep quite easy in their minds, feeling more convinced than, in any event, they would be crushed out of existence. Their state of mind may easily be imagined when, without the least warning, and when they felt their interests were quite secure, the announcement was made in the local press that they were to be sold out "bag and baggage."

The first question that would naturally arise in the mind of a shareholder is, what has happened since Mr. Stewart made his speech? or has the company committed any act by which it is now considered less worthy of consideration? Only those who have had a hand in the new arrangement are in a position to give a reply, but, whatever the cause, shareholders know this much that whereas their stock a while back stood at over \$300, they are now to be sold out at \$200—if this can be considered a safeguarding of their interests, they may well exclaim, "Save us from our friends!"

It is an open secret that the concession for the new line has changed hands, and it is evident that the old company is to be handed over at a price arbitrarily fixed, and thus do away with any competition (which would be of public benefit) there may have been, had the old company retained its separate existence.—Quarry, is there a Pierport Morgan in our midst?

Looking at the proposition in its legal aspect, if the resolutions be adopted to-day's meeting, the matter will have to go before the Court as, I believe, the law requires, and it will then be interesting to see what the Court will say on the winding up of a business in such a solid position as this Company is.

It will also be interesting to see what will be done with the funds in the possession of the company, as Art. 103 requires all surplus funds to be divided among the shareholders.

I am, &c.,
CURIOS.

If "Curious" has the right to take \$200 worth of the new "joint" stock for each of his shares in the single line, does he not do well? In such case he practically retains his present assets, plus those added by the duplication of scheme.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS".

ENGLISH INCOME TAX.

SIR,—May we beseech to draw the attention of your readers to the fact that all persons residing in the Colonies, or in fact anywhere out of the United Kingdom, are entitled to claim repayment of English Income Tax as follows:—

(1) Total Exemption on incomes not exceeding £160, or Abatement on incomes not exceeding £700, derived from sources within the United Kingdom, irrespective of other sources of income in the Colonies, or elsewhere out of the United Kingdom.

(2) The whole of the Tax deducted in England from dividends of Foreign Bonds, and of Foreign and Colonial Corporation Stocks, no matter what the total income may amount to.

(3) The whole of the Tax deducted from any Pay or Pension at the India Office.

The above claims may be made for three years commencing the 6th April, 1902, and, as the Tax for the year 1902/3 was at 1/3d. in the £, the full Abatement for that year amounts to no less a sum than £10, and for the three years to a total of £25 6s. 8d. In cases where some of the income is from Foreign Stocks the claims would probably be for very much larger amounts. Many years experience has proved to us that these privileges are not generally known, hence our request to be allowed to publish them in your widely read journal.

We shall be pleased to give further information, free of charge, to any of your readers who will send full particulars of their cases.—Yours,

THE TAXPAYERS' APPEAL AGENCY.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

The bearing of the charge of embezzlement against Tang Fuk, Coxon's clerk and third clerk at the Magistracy, was confirmed before Mr. F. A. Hazland at the Police Court. Mr. G. E. Morell prosecuted, and Mr. H. W. Looker defended.

Tung Tin, carpenter, was the next witness for the defence. He declared—My master, Tsung Yau, was recently sent to prison, but was released on the afternoon of the same day. It was after 5 p.m. On being told that my master was fined \$50, I came and paid the fine to the defendant. He was in the office alone. I said to the defendant—Officer of the Court, someone from Shaukiwan was fined to-day. Will you please receive the fine money? He refused to receive it, but I begged him to take it. He gave me a reason for refusing to receive it, that it was after office hours, and asked me: did I not know the rule of the court? I asked defendant to bear in mind that I was a business man, and handed the notes over. He accepted the amount, and put it into a drawer and locked it up. He wrote out a piece of paper and told me to take it to the gao. I did, and waited for about ten minutes, when my master came out and we went home.

Wong Sze stated—Defendant is my nephew. He is the only son of his father, who is dead. He left property and money which was invested in loans for which he had promissory notes to the amount of \$5,000. He also had a share in a shop at Sunting, and some paddy fields. When defendant's father died, this property was handed to me to manage on his behalf as he was young. The yearly income from this property is a little over \$1,000. I pay expenses out of this amount, and put the remainder in the shop, and do likewise with the interest paid on the promissory notes. For the last two years defendant has not drawn any money; before that he sometimes drew. Defendant has the rice from the paddy fields sent to Hongkong.

Chief Police Inspector Baker, sworn, stated—Defendant joined the Police force on the 15th September, 1897, as Sergeant Interpreter. He left to join the Magistracy on 1st August, 1901. His character in the Police force was good. There is one report of his being fined \$1 for being absent from the station.

T. H. Hammer, recalled—Defendant's salary is \$104 a month.

His Worship, after hearing the addresses for the defence and prosecution, stated that defendant was charged with an indictable offence, and although power was vested in a magistrate to try such cases summarily, with the exception of such offences set out in the first schedule of the Magistrates' Ordinance, as he said before he did not propose to exercise that power. He was of opinion that a prima facie case had been made out against the defendant by witness entitled to a reasonable degree of credit and, therefore, he would commit the defendant to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Bail was allowed in the same sum as before—\$500.

JAPANESE ARMOUR-PLATE TRIALS.

Interesting trials have been conducted at Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim's range at Farnham, on the Cumberland coast, with a view of testing the armour being constructed at the company's works at Sheffield for the Japanese battleship No. 1, new building at the Vickers works at Barrow-in-Furness. These trials were carried out in the presence and to the satisfaction of a Japanese naval staff of which Capt. Iwamoto is chief. The first plate tried was 8in. in thickness, and was half of a large plate 14ft. by 8ft., selected by the Japanese authorities from the belt armour. The attack was by a 9-in. gun, and in accordance with the contract two projectiles were fired, each of 380lb. weight, constructed by another maker, under Japanese inspection, to the British Government standard pattern. The striking velocity of the first shot was 1,835ft. seconds, giving a striking energy of 4,835ft. tons. No cracks appeared on the plate, although the shelling was slightly more than in the previous round, and there was very slight shelling; the actual penetration, measured when the point of the projectile was jarred out by the second round, was 3-in. The second round had a striking velocity of 1,765ft. seconds, and a striking energy of 8,244ft. tons. No cracks appeared on the plate, although the shelling was slightly more than in the previous round, the actual penetration being 3-in. The plate was accepted on these two rounds, and it was then decided, at the request of Capt. Iwamoto, to fire a third shot with a very much higher velocity—namely, 1,955ft. seconds, giving a striking energy of 10,20ft. tons. There were still no cracks on the plate, and the penetration, as far as could be measured, was only 3-in., the point of the projectile remaining fused in the plate, and encloses the only harbour that is safe for Korean shipping in a storm.

The Korean Government recently sent a magistrate to Korea. He did not suit the Japanese and they sent out gunboats, and forcibly took the seal away from him and gave it to a man of their own choice. To his everlasting credit he refused it. He in turn was coerced. He then wired the Korean Government that he had been forced to take the seal by the Japanese military. It is extremely doubtful if this telegram got through.

This is by no means all of the wrongdoing perpetrated in the name of "military necessity" and other quibbles by the Japanese in this port of Wonsan.

This sort of incubation might be tolerated if Japan were hatching eggs for Korea. But even then the chicks are for Japan, and even the eggs are not paid for.

Our Consuls must know that our Treaty rights with Korea are being ignored. Have the Powers determined to give Japan a free hand in Korea and sacrifice the Treaty rights of their own subjects?

That they are not all ignorant of the situation in Korea is instanced by the opinion of a civil official of one of the greatest Powers. He said recently: "In fifty years there will be nothing left of Korea but a few scattered groups of mountaineers."

The question might be asked. Who should interfere to prevent the extinction of the Korean race? China has interest enough, but is not in a position to interfere. America has some interest, but her "Monroe doctrine" does not extend this far. If Korea were a Republic now—

—who knows?

England? Yes certainly; more commercial

CRITICISM OF JAPANESE IN KOREA.

A VARIETY OF OPINION.

Two extremely interesting articles appear in the *Korea Review* for April which voice very opposite estimates of the influence of the Japanese in the peninsula. Dr. J. Huete (Wols), medical missionary of Pingyang, deals with enterprise in Northern Korea, and having referred to the industrial and missionary successes there, concludes with the following tribute to Japanese influence:—

What shall we attribute this added zest of life this new enthusiasm which catches on holds all classes of Koreans? It certainly appears to me that it is largely due to Japanese occupation. There are some who regret the rapidity with which the Japanese are pouring in, but I think this is well compensated for by the added energy and activity that has been imparted to the Koreans. It means that the old times have gone. We all know what that means. In spite of isolated cases to the contrary the Japanese occupation of this whole northern region has resulted in greater peace and in a better administration of law than we could have hoped for otherwise. The reason why I do not fear this industrial invasion on the part of the Japanese is because I fully believe that when the Korean gets thoroughly awake he will be able to compete successfully with the Japanese. Real estate in Pingyang has gone up by leaps and bounds. The people will at last come to see the use of holding on to their property, and they will gain in the rough but effective school of experience a knowledge of men and methods which will enable them to match the Japanese in every walk of life, industrial, financial, commercial, and economic. Without this rough-and-tumble experience through which the Koreans are now passing I do not see how they ever would have been able to drag themselves out of the happy-go-lucky style of existence in which they have always lived. They needed something to give them an edge, and the Japanese whetstone will do it as nothing else could. Don't talk to me about the Koreans being a decadent people. I have seen too much of them in the hospital and in ordinary life to believe that. All they need is to be wakened up. The Japanese method may not be the gentlest in the world, but it is effective at any rate, and it is the only method in sight. It is as true of social life as of physical that if a man has taken an overdose of an opiate he must be knocked about a bit, waked up and down, puncled in the ribs till he gets mad—that'll bring him around in time. This is what the Korean is getting now and is going to get still more. It is heroic treatment, but he has got the consciousness.

Some people talk about Japanese methods as if they thought those plucky and wide-awake fellows ought to take their cue from the *Lady's Home Journal* or some other domestic standard, but if you will look at the annals of Christian countries and see what things have been done are being done to-day you will discover that the great law of the survival of the fittest is working out there as well as here; a law that is hard and cruel sometimes in its details but of ultimate benefit to men.

In these northern portions of Korea we have much to thank the Japanese for, and I, for one say *Dat Nippon! Banzai!* and shall keep saying it so long as they live up to their promises.

A very different view of Japanese occupation is taken by a contributor in the same issue of the *Koreans* who signs himself "Buford." The article is headed, "Incentive Warmth" as applied to Korea by Japan," and the writer makes some serious charges. He says:—

For this unique expression explaining Japanese methods in carrying out their promised propaganda of altruistic efforts to maintain Korea's independence and develop the country, I am indebted to the editor of the *Korea Review*.

Japan has been applying some of this "incentive warmth" to Wonsan, and the working of this new force in the world is interesting, since after Japan has revolutionized Korea she may feel called upon to apply the same principle to other and more important portions of the Far East.

An order has been issued here (Wonsan) by the Japanese officer in charge of the military, to the Korean officials, ordering that no property shall be sold, within the ten 1/4 miles, to other than Japanese nationals, and Koreans have been arrested for making the attempt. The ten 1/4 mile clause is qualified. I understand, by another clause saying "within the stakes put down by the military," which, however, extend ten 1/4 miles and include all of a desirable property. These stakes have also been driven in from place to place with a band of disciples, was conspicuous for the humanity of his bearing, and sufficed for the hands of the greatest ones of the land. But unlike Christ he lived far below his own ideals, and has even been accused by one who sought to do him every justice (Dr. Legge) of having lowered the Chinese standard of truthfulness. The Christian, on the other hand, has the advantage of following one whose sinlessness has impressed all reasonable men, including such non-believers as Rousseau and J. S. Mill.

Confucius was not an originator: he was a transmitter of the wisdom of sages who lived before his day. One of the chief elements in the Confucian code is Social Morality: Man's duty to man. One of its notable missions is an clear teaching regarding man's duty to God. In the manner of Christ Confucius has given a summary of his Social Morality in one pregnant sentence: "What you do not want done to yourself do not to others." This very closely approaches the Christian golden rule. But in many important points Confucian Social Morality, if weighed in the balance, will be found wanting. For instance: The place it gives to woman is altogether inadequate: her chief value lies in the possibility that she may become the mother of a son: she is condemned to slavish subjection first to her father and brothers, next to her husband, and after his death to her son. Monogamy is referred to with contempt and female adultery is superfluous. Christianity, on the other hand, gives woman equality with man in the sight of God, and affords her every opportunity of developing her gifts and capabilities. Again, a father's power over his child is arbitrary; he may slay his child; but should the child, even by accident, slay the father, his own death, together with that of his teacher, is demanded. Another fair and reasonable criticism of Confucius is that on the whole his influence upon his countrymen was of an insidious kind. He professed to know nothing of spiritual existences, and threw no light on the great problems of human origin and destiny. To the questions of his disciples about the dead and about death itself he had nothing better than evasive replies to offer.

The lecturer concluded as follows: "Let me close this essay by saying that so far as my studies go in the life and teaching of Confucius, it confirms not in the opinion that Christianity has a useful and necessary mission to accomplish in the Far East. Confucianism has not succeeded in giving to the Chinese a perfect type of character as Christianity does; nor is its ethical teaching on a level with that of Christianity; nor is it able to supply the necessities of the human soul on the important subjects of spiritual things.

It involves the remaining third of the shore front they have not already acquired and wiped out the whole business part of the native town of Wonsan. Not only so, but it extends an eighth of a mile below the town, as far as there is deep water, leaving Korea without a place of business and without a shore front. This is by far the most valuable property in Wonsan and encloses the only harbour that is safe for Korean shipping in a storm.

The second round had a striking velocity of 1,765ft. seconds, and a striking energy of 8,244ft. tons. There were still no cracks on the plate, and the penetration, as far as could be measured, was only 3-in., the point of the projectile remaining fused in the plate, and encloses the only harbour that is safe for Korean shipping in a storm.

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—who knows?

England? Yes certainly; more commercial

interests come to Korea via China but she doesn't seem to realise she has any interest in this country. And, of course, after Japan has checked Russia without any cost to England, it would be dangerous for England not to give her a free hand and Korea, just now, in the good old diplomatic phrase, is "available."

I am not sure that extinction of the Korean race would be better for them than to be left under Japanese tutelage. Koreans have a phrase which is equivalent to the English "The word of a gondolier." To cast such a standard of morality aside and accept the Japanese watchword, "Get there or commit suicide," would be worse than extinction. I have come in contact with Koreans under Japanese influence for fifteen years and have yet to meet one of them who is truly worthy.

With regard to the title of the foregoing article the editor of the *Korea Review* has the following note:—

By reference to the February number of this magazine the reader will find on the sixty-seventh page the expression "incentive warmth" but no reference was made to Japan. We distinctly said that this incentive warmth must come from *Education*. It would seem, therefore, that the writer of the above paragraph could not have known the "unique phrase" from us as "explaining Japanese methods in Korea" for as yet Japan has done very little towards forwarding the cause of education here. There are some signs that she may do so, but until the war is over, at least, her energies will probably be devoted to other objects. We cannot believe, however, that Japan has given up the idea of improving educational conditions here, nor can we believe that the somewhat harsh military methods adopted during a time of war will continue after peace has been declared. It is unfortunately true that many acts of injustice have been done against the Koreans of which those cited by "Buford" are good samples, but the cessation of war will bring a better opportunity to cope with these evils which are rendering them more and more obnoxious to the Koreans. Every one who has any considerable dealings with the Koreans knows that they are the easiest people in the world to get along with if they are treated half decently, and we believe the Japanese could have done all they have without causing a fraction of the unrest and hatred which is so evident among the people. It might cost a little more trouble, but it would have been a good investment.—*Japan Chronicle*.

WE HAVE THIS DAY

REMOVED TO NO. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,

Premises formerly occupied by Mr. FR. BLUNCK, silk lace manufacturer, and Next Door to our Former Address

1905.

CHINA STATION.

WEAK LINKS IN HONGKONG'S SIGNAL STATIONS.

According to the Hongkong correspondent of the *N. & M. Record*, Sir Gerard Noel has recently been overhauling the signal stations at Hongkong and its approaches, and has discovered some very weak links in the chain of these communications, which in time of war might easily produce undesirable conditions. Both at Victoria Peak (Hongkong) and D'Aguilar (the entrance to Hongkong) the stations have hitherto been solely in charge of foreigners (of a Civil Service), whose only reliable asset in time of war would be their patriotism, the value of which might be very doubtful when pitted against the inevitable laws which govern modern hostilities. Henceforth these stations, which are connected by telegraphy, are to be taken over by qualified telegraphists from the squadron, who, in the very near future, will probably be succeeded by seafarers as suitable men are available and the terms arranged. The change has not been effected any too soon, as evidences have already been forthcoming of the undesirability of the existing system for naval requirements.

By the Commander-in-Ch

SPECIAL SALE
AT
ROBINSON'S
OF
PIANOS, PIANOLAS,
MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL.

GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS
BY ANY ENGLISH MAKER

WILL BE SUPPLIED AT LONDON PRICES.
We supply Superior Value to anything to be
had in the Colony in Tono, Price, and
Appearance First-class German Makes
tested 30 years by us.

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------|
| MEYER | ... \$350 formerly | \$ 475 |
| PLEYEL | ... 425 | 650 |
| COLLARD | ... 500 | 700 |
| Do Grands | 950 | 1,400 |
| Do | 425 | 650 |
| ALLISON | ... 430 | 650 |
| RACHAIS | ... 575 | 750 |
| WINKELMANN | ... 625 | 750 |
| HAKE | ... 525 | 650 |
| KRAUSS | ... 585 | 650 |
| OWN MAKE | ... 300 | 450 |
| HOPKINSON | ... 600 | 700 |
| BRINSMEAD | ... 400 | 750 |
| KIRKMAN | ... 325 | — |
| PLEYEL | ... 290 | — |
| COLLARD GRAND | ... 300 | — |
| LUNA | ... 150 | — |
| PIANOLAS | ... 400 formerly | \$550 |
| Do | 285 | 360 |
| PIANOLA ROLLS | 25% discount. | — |

These instruments are GUARANTEED for
the CLIMATE.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1905. [1363]

BANKS

| | |
|--|------------|
| THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED. | |
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED | 1,125,000 |
| PAID-UP | £62,500 |
| RESERVE FUND | 110,000 |
| BANKERS: | — |
| London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. | — |
| INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 6% per annum on the Daily balance On Fixed Deposits— | — |
| For 12 months..... | 4% |
| " 6 " " 34% | 31% |
| " 3 " " 31% | 24% |
| EVAN ORMISTON | Manager. |
| Hongkong, 23rd May, 1903. | [26] |

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy Kobe Taiwan
Aiping Nagasaki Tamsui
Fuchow Osaka Tokyo
Keelung Shanghai Yokohama

HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learnt
on application.

S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. [1121]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP 2,800,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARES 2,800,000

RESERVE FUND 2,875,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balances
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent.

" 6 " " 34%

" 3 " " 24%

T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [29]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules
may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3%

Per Cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed in FIXED
DEPOSITS at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

BANKS
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND \$10,000,000
STEELING RESERVE \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE \$18,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROFTORS \$10,000,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS
H. A. W. SCOTT, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAFT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, H. S. SHAW, Esq.
E. GOOTZ, Esq.
G. H. MEDHURST, Esq.
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
F. SALINGER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH

MANAGER
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER

London and County Banking Company, Limited.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months 24 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months 34 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1905.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP 15,000,000

CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000

RESERVE FUND 9,720,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Tokio Kobo Nagasaki

London Lyons New York

San Francisco Honolulu Bombay

Shanghai Tientsin Newchwang

Dalby Peking Mukden

Port Arthur Chefoo

LONDON BANKS.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

PAPE'S BANK, LIMITED.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.

On Fixed deposits for 12 months 5%, per annum

" 6 " 4% " "

" 3 " 3% " "

TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL DECRETE OF THE
12TH NOVEMBER 1896.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Shanghai Tls. 5,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Canton Peking

Chenfoong Penang

Hankow Singapore

Tientsin Tientsin

The Bank purchases and receives for collection
Bills of Exchange drawn on the above
places, and sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers
payable at its Branches and Agencies.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Advances made on approved securities. Bills
Discounted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

At 2% per annum on Current Account daily
balance.

3% per annum on Fixed Deposits for 3 months

4% " " 6 " "

5% " " 12 " "

E. W. RUTTER, Manager.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1904.

THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Sh. Tschls 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS BERLIN.

BRANCHES Berlin Calcutta Honkow

Tientsin Tientsin Tientsin

LONDON BANKERS.

Messrs. N. M. RODSCHILD & SON, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENTS.

DIRECTION DES DISCONTOS GESCHLECHT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2% per annum on the Daily balances
DEPOSITS received terms which may be learnt
on application.

M. HOMANN, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.

Fiscal Agents of the United States in China

the Philippines and the
Republic of Panama.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

... Gold \$10,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Gold \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUND... Gold \$3,250,000

HEAD OFFICE: New York.

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.

Branches and Agents all over the World.

LONDON BANKERS.

LIMITED.

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,

LIMITED.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

The Corporation transacts every description

of Banking and Exchange business, receives

Money in Current Account and accepts Fixed

Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on

application.

CHARLES R. SCOTT, Manager.

20, Des Vieux Road, Hongkong, 28th May, 1905.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. VERNON & SMITH say in their weekly

share report dated Hongkong, 2nd June, 1905.

—We have no improvement to report in the
market; in fact, with a continuation of the
dullness reported in our last, and in consequence
of the continued

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "FOXTON HALL" | On 15th June. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "YANGTSEZEE" | On 15th June. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "PROMETHEUS" | On 16th June. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "AJAX" | On 23rd June. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "IDOMENEUS" | On 30th June. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "STENTOR" | On 7th July. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "PATROCLUS" | On 14th July. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "KEEMUN" | On 16th July. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "PAKING" | On 18th July. |
| GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL | "ACHILLES" | On 28th July. |

HOMEWARDS.

| FROM | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "KINTUCK" | On 6th June. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL | "DEUCALION" | On 20th June. |
| AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP | "CALCHAS" | On 20th June. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "HYSON" | On 4th July. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "GLAUCUS" | On 18th July. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL | "TELEMACHUS" | On 20th July. |
| LONDON, ARSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "AJAX" | On 1st August. |
| LONDON, ARSTERDAM and ANTWERP | "IDOMENEUS" | On 15th August. |
| GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL | "STENTOR" | On 20th August. |

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|---|--------------|---------------|
| VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | "YANGTSEZEE" | On 18th June. |
| For Freight, apply to— | "KEEMUN" | On 18th July. |

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[9.10]

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL |
|--|------------|--------------|
| SHANGHAI | "YOCHOW" | On 3rd June. |
| SHANGHAI | "ICHANG" | On 4th June. |
| SHANGHAI | "HUEH" | On 5th June. |
| MANILA | "TAMING" | On 6th June. |
| SHANGHAI | "FOOCHOW" | On 8th June. |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT TWIN, TUESDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNS, VILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | "KIUKIANG" | On 7th June. |

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

[11]

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HONGKONG DIRECT, OR VIA CHEFOO OR CHIN-WAN-TAO, TO DURBAN, NATAL.
The following chartered steamers will run at intervals of about 3 weeks:—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| S.S. "LOTHIAN" | Captain J. C. Williamson. |
| S.S. "INDRAVELLI" | Captain S. Collington. |
| S.S. "COURTEFIELD" | Captain J. W. Martin. |
| S.S. "CRANLEY" | Captain W. E. Steele. |
| S.S. "IKBAL" | Captain M. Robertson. |
| S.S. "ASCOW" | Captain C. E. Cox. |
| S.S. "SIKI" | Captain J. Rowley. |
| S.S. "INKULA" | Captain Dean. |
| S.S. "KATHERINE PARK" | Captain Copp. |

For Freight, apply to

GIRB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS.

[19]

Hongkong, 10th February, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL
LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREM^{ON}.
STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIc PORTS, ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR AND SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS.

1905

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| BAYERN | WEDNESDAY | 7th June |
| ZIERN | WEDNESDAY | 21st June |
| WIDMSTADT | WEDNESDAY | 5th July |
| SACHSEN | WEDNESDAY | 19th July |
| SCHAENHORST | WEDNESDAY | 2nd August |
| PRINZ HEINRICH | WEDNESDAY | 16th August |
| PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH | WEDNESDAY | 30th August |
| PREUSSEN | WEDNESDAY | 13th September |
| ROON | WEDNESDAY | 27th September |
| BAYERN | WEDNESDAY | 11th October |
| GNEISENAU | WEDNESDAY | 25th October |
| PRINZESS ALICE | WEDNESDAY | 8th November |
| SACHSEN | WEDNESDAY | 22nd November |
| PRINZ REGENT LUFTFOLD | WEDNESDAY | 6th December |
| PRINZ HEINRICH | WEDNESDAY | 29th December |

ON WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship
"BAYERN," Captain Förster, with MAIls, PASSENGERs, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 5th June. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 6th June, and Parcels will
be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 6th June.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th May, 1905.

5

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
LIMITED.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)
FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL.

SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and
SAMARANG via SWATOW "HINSANG" Saturday, 3rd June, Noon.
+ SHANGHAI via SWATOW "WAISHING" Saturday, 3rd June, 3 P.M.
+ SHANGHAI "CHOYSANG" Tuesday, 6th June, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA and
SAMARANG "CHUNSAN" Friday, 9th June, 3 P.M.
+ MANILA "YUENSANG" Friday, 9th June, 4 P.M.
TIENTIN "WOBANG" Saturday, 10th June, 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "NAMSANG" Tuesday, 13th June, Noon.

These steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted
throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Chefoo, Tientsin and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

[18]

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SHAI via INLAND
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KODE and YOKOHAMA FOR

OPERATING IN OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO
CONNECTION WITH THE

STEAMSHIP TONE. CAPTAIN TO SAIL AT DAYLIGHT ON

"ARAGONA" 5.198 Schult June 1st, 1905.
"NICOMEDIA" 4.370 Wagner June 26th, 1905.
"NUMANTIA" 4.370 Bremer July 16th, 1905.
"ARABIA" 4.483 Metzschin August 6th, 1905.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and
United States Points. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate
with or apply to

ALLAN CAMERON, GENERAL AGENT.

[13]

Hongkong, 27th May, 1905.

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
MITSUI & CO.

HEAD OFFICE—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, ICE HOUSE STREET

OTHER BRANCHES

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai,
Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemnipo, Yokohama, Yokosha,
Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki,
Kochi, Sasebo, Maizuru, Hakodate, Taipeh, &c.

Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A.C.Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Arsenals and the State
Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail
and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and
SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kaeda, Fujimoto, Mameda, Manoura, Onoura, Otani
Sasebo, Tsurukawa, Yoshinami, Yashio, Yonokihara and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY, STRAITS AND RANGOON.
THE Company's Steamship

"PUNDUA."

Captain R. F. Thomson, will be despatched as
above on TUESDAY, the 6th June, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1905. [134]

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY,

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL.
BY
CHARLES J. H. HALCOMBE,
HON. MEMBER OF CHINA REFORM PARTY.

Author of "The Mystic Flattery Land,"
"Travels in the Transvaal," &c. &c.

WITH NOTES BY THE AUTHOR.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

A servant now brought in two cups of tea on a tray, and His Excellency showed his marked respect for his guest by rising and taking a cup in both hands and presenting it to him. In accordance with the strict forms of etiquette and in acknowledgment of the compliment, Hung Fong stood up and received it from him with his two hands.

"Yes, this old Yamen is in a very dilapidated condition," resumed my host, as they reseated themselves. "It has been allowed to crumble away until almost uninhabitable. The exterior and these front rooms are not so bad, but the back ones are disgracefully ruinous. When the New Year is over, I intend making a round of inspection, as I hear that portions of the city wall require seeing to, also the bridge over the western river. I suppose, Mr. Hung, your family has resided here for some time?"

"Yes, your Excellency, for many centuries."

"Then, of course, you take a personal interest in the home of your honorable forefathers," said Shun Ming, unexpectedly adding. "So no doubt you would like to accompany me on my proposed survey; for, as the proverb says, 'one man's plan is short, two men's plan is long.'"

The merchant felt far from flattered at this invitation, of which he had no intention of availing himself. It sounded strongly of an expedition organised for the purpose of plundering those who participated in it. He took a Chinaman's commonsense view of the matter.

This pleasant old gentleman meant to tip his coffers without delay, and in the most elegant and approved Mandarin manner. No doubt there were plenty of crafts and crannies in the ancient city-wall and elsewhere, which His Excellency would propose to fill up. Then he would despatch a party of his rapacious soldiers to earn their rice and his good graces by stoppings and plastering the holes with mud and *chenan*, and would send in a thumping bill to Mr. Hung Fong.

In other words, he wanted to rob him of a few thousand *taels* in a friendly official manner, making a favour of the annexation. All this passed through a civilian's mind in a flash, for he was a man of *seaview* fare, and he assumed a look of genuine pleasure and gratitude as he replied.

I am deeply conscious of the distinction conferred upon me by your Excellency, and I sincerely trust that no unforeseen event will deprive me of the eagerly-anticipated honourable gratification of forming one of so distinguished a party and so commendable a mission."

This was satisfactory, and the nice old Taoist smiled magnanimously. But in the meantime he wanted to obtain an estimate of his intended victim's wealth, so that during the holidays he might have something pleasant to contemplate and dwell upon; for nothing gladdens and warms the heart of a *humble* Manchu-Tartar mandarin of the old school more than the prospect of imminent "squeezing."

"I often envy you sinians, Mr. Hung," he said, taking his pipe from its bearer and puffing out a volume of smoke. "We officials have all the responsibility of governing and maintaining order, are constantly at work inditing despatches, issuing proclamations and attending to important affairs of State, are liable to be fined heavily and degraded for the slightest error, and may expect to be transferred at a moment's notice to the uttermost parts of the Empire. Whereas you can engage in any business which you consider remunerative; you are, practically speaking, your own masters and have only your individual interests and families to consider—though, of course, a conscientious and affluent man like yourself always has the welfare of his native place at heart—and you are at liberty to live in peace and happiness in the bosom of your family, wherever you please."

Here he paused a moment to offer the pipe to his guest, and the inevitable exchange of civilities ensued.

"Yes, there is no doubt that trade is highly lucrative; it flourishes like the bamboo," he at length resumed. "As the proverb says, 'a single strand of silk will not make a thread, nor a solitary tree grove; and it requires many strands and many *taels* to build up a fortune. How long has it taken you, Mr. Hung, to build yours?"

"I have been thirty-three years toiling and hoping, your Excellency, but I am ashamed and sorry to say that my realisations are infinitesimally small in proportion to the work done and time expended."

Having received his pipe back, Shun Ming enveloped himself in a dense cloud of smoke. He was now approaching the critical point, where his previous discourse had been so rudely interrupted. But this time he was more cautious in approaching and framing the all-important question, perhaps fearing foiled lest it should attach another missile to his person.

"I have likewise toiled and hoped for many years and am still poor," he said, with an insidious smile, "therefore, taking your case into consideration, and the time you have toiled I should, out of mere curiosity, like to hear from a man of your business capacity what you consider a small competency, so that this compare the fruits of our respective labours."

Hung Fong had been manœuvred into a nasty corner, and how to dodge out of it without betraying himself or appearing rude somewhat taxed his diplomacy. Nevertheless he found an exit, being no novice in the art of "Celestial usage *du monde*."

"That which would be a meal for a cat would not be a mouthful for a tiger," he replied with a deprecative smile, laying his teacup on the saucer. "And to compare your Excellency's fortune with mine, which is so insignificant and unworthy of mention, would be an undue liberty and an insult of which I would not be guilty."

The fact of his having touched his cup when seeking placed his interrogator *extra muros*; on the most delicate and courteous manner concluded the interview by inviting him to leave.

To have continued the conversation would have been a flagrant breach of etiquette.

Simultaneously they went through the formalities and having reseated themselves, Hung Fong gracefully bowed out of the reception-hall, leaving a sigh after that the visit was over. As he passed in the last flight of steps into the road, he turned back.

"The mouth of a Buddha and the heart of a snake," he said to himself, repeating an old Chinese proverb as grim forebodings of approaching trouble entered his susceptible mind.

Feeling convinced that some bad, mercenary spirit was haunting him, he determined to rid himself of its evil influence and company by offering a liberal offering of silver paper, fashioned to represent sycs "shoes," which would appear its avance; and with the intention of thus ransoming himself, he proceeded homeward.

CHAPTER III.—POLITICS.

After leaving his father, Cheng sauntered along the main street for some distance, pausing frequently to exchange greetings and converse with some friend or acquaintance, when he and they would bow and scrape and go through the conventional formalities with all the gravity and decorum of their elders. At length coming to a somewhat squoidal neighbourhood, he turned into a narrow alley-way and knocked at the door of a one-story tenement, into which he was admitted by a young boy, who informed him that Mr. Wong A-chih was at home. Being a frequent visitor at the house, he did not wait to be conducted into the presence of his tutor, but at once ascended a rickety flight of stairs and knocked at the door of a front room. A weak but cheery voice bade him enter, and he did so.

The occupant was a man long past the prime of life, with hunched form and lengthy-white beard, which imparted to him a patriarchal aspect.

His scanty hair was carefully plaited into a queue interlaced with narrow black silk braid which made up for the deficiency in hair and ended in two slender tassels.

His lofty brow was clean shaven but deeply furrowed, and his face, though wrinkled and thin, was healthy and pleasant to behold; for in the placid depths of his bright grey eyes there lingered a light of other days and an intelligent vivacity which had not softened and refined into sweet wisdom. There was also an indescribable charm about his manner—a quiet, unassuming dignity and gentle contentment and serenity with which his every word and movement seemed to naturally conform; and he was always cheerful and interesting. His clothes were of a coarse, dark-material, and though old were spotlessly clean, and seemed fit in keeping with that wearer and his humble abode, which was furnished in the plainest style.

The small sitting-room, in which we are introduced to this venerable scholar, had a round stone table in the centre, several chairs of like material and workmanship, and the white-washed walls boasted of a few paper scrolls bearing elegantly written hieroglyphics giving quotations from the best poets and philosophers, some being ornamented with delicate fronds and flowers executed in that exclusively Oriental and artistic manner with half a dozen effective strokes reflected, perhaps by a single bird or fly. For it is truly wonderful what striking effects a Chinese or Japanese artist can produce with a few deft touches of his sharp pencil-shaped brush which also serves as a pen.

Immediately on entering the room Cheng reverently bowed, prostrating himself before the old man, who at once assisted him to rise, at the same time blessing him and exhorting him to piety and learning. Having inquired into one another's health and circumstances, they seated themselves near the window, upon the inside of which were several glazed bowls containing narcissus flowers which—as the visitor quickly noticed—were in full bloom.

"I see your *su-szu* buds have blossomed," he said, leaning towards them, "and I wish all the good luck their timely development forbodes."

"Thank you, dear Ah-tin," said the young scholar, his handsome face lighting up with enthusiasm as he resumed. "After due deliberation, and with your consent, I have resolved to go up for my second examination this year. So I shall leave for Canton, the sign of the fourth or fifth moon, some time this long journey, Ah-tin, and you must be careful to invoke the aid of the gods in your commendable enterprise, and to consult a good astrologer. I should also advise you to carry with you a copy of the *Hwang-le-tang-shou*, from which you will derive much valuable instruction the most propitious and unpromising days; for as you know, every hour and day is ruled by its proper planet."

"It is a long journey, Ah-tin, and you must be careful to invoke the aid of the gods in your commendable enterprise, and to consult a good astrologer. I should also advise you to carry with you a copy of the *Hwang-le-tang-shou*, from which you will derive much valuable instruction the most propitious and unpromising days; for as you know, every hour and day is ruled by its proper planet."

"Indeed, I will, sir," replied the attentive young scholar, his handsome face lighting up with enthusiasm as he resumed. "After due deliberation, and with your consent, I have resolved to go up for my second examination this year. So I shall leave for Canton, the sign of the fourth or fifth moon, some time this long journey, Ah-tin, and you must be careful to invoke the aid of the gods in your commendable enterprise, and to consult a good astrologer. I should also advise you to carry with you a copy of the *Hwang-le-tang-shou*, from which you will derive much valuable instruction the most propitious and unpromising days; for as you know, every hour and day is ruled by its proper planet."

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TO LET

TO LET.

SUITE OF TWO ROOMS,
SUITE OF THREE ROOMS,
3rd Floor of Hotel Mansions.Apply to— HENRY HUMPHREYS,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. 180

TO LET.

FOUR or FIVE OFFICE ROOMS on
First Floor of "Hotel Mansions" facing
the New Post Office and Hongkong Hotel.Apply— Care of Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 9th March, 1905. 675

TO LET.

NEW EUROPEAN HOUSES in Cameron
and Des Voeux Roads, Kowloon. Electrical
Fittings for Lights, &c. Possession about
1st June next.Apply to— CHINA MERCHANTS STEAM
NAVIGATION CO.,
15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya W.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1905. [1030]

TO LET.

NEW "KINGSCLERE" with Stables
entrances in both Kennedy and Mac
Donnell Roads.For full particulars, apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings, 3rd Floor,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1905. 478

TO LET.

"THE OAK," No. 33, CONDUIT
ROAD. Six Roomed House, with
Tennis Court.Apply to— C. F. DE CARVALHO,
Care of H. and S. Bank,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. [1179]

TO LET.

TWO FIRST CLASS SHOPS, European
Style, in Kowloon. Possession on or
about 31st August, 1905. Moderate Rentals.Apply to— HUMPHREYS' ESTATE &
FINNCE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 21st June, 1904. [869]

TO LET.

EYRIE, Unfurnished. Newly repaired,
Painted and Coloured. No. 4, BELLIOS TERRACE, 1st Row.
No. 21, " 3rd Row.
No. 20, " 3rd Row.2 FRONT ROOMS in No. 15, Queen's Road
Central, (over Messrs. Cullock Macgregor &
Co.'s premises).BISHOP'S LODGE SOUTH (Furnished)
from 23rd June for 2 or 3 months."WESTWARD HO" Bonham Road,
Ground Floor.

No. 1, DES VIEUX VILLAS.

BUNGALOW (Furnished), at New Territory,
Kowloon. 4 Rooms, low rental.2ND FLOOR in Central position, containing
Four Large Rooms, Anteroom and Lavatory,
&c., with use of Electric Lift. Well suited for
Offices.Apply to— LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [90]

TO LET.

IN Hotel Mansions THREE OFFICES
commanding position on Front.Apply— M. J. D. STEPHENS, Solicitor,
18 Bank Buildings,
Hongkong, 29th March, 1905. [845]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, Eight Rooms,
from 1st June, 1905.Apply to— E. A. DE CARVALHO,
14, Arbuthnot Road,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1905. [119]

TO LET.

M EPION No. 2 THE PEAK. From the
1st June, 1905.Apply to— E. JONES HUGHES,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1905. 1166TO LET UNFURNISHED—AT THE
PEAK.WITH Immediate Entry. LYEE MUN,
BARKER ROAD, containing 2 Reception
Rooms, 4 Good Bedrooms. Excellent
Bathrooms and Servants' Quarters. The
House is comparatively new and is in excellent
repair, splendid view of the Harbour and very
convenient for Tramway station at Plantation
Road.Apply to— RUSSO-CHINESE BANK,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. 1130

TO LET.

SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in
Prince's Building.Apply to— LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1905. [1143]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill,
occupation from the 1st June.For Further Particulars, apply to— DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. 907

TO LET.

NOS. 2, 5, 6, BARROW TERRACE,
DURBAR HOUSE, KOWLOON.THREE NEW HOUSES, CASTLE
ROAD, HONGKONG.Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1234

TO LET.

DUNHEVED 33, Robinson Road.

Apply to— HO U. MING,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. 953

TO LET

TO LET.

"WOODBURY," GARDEN ROAD,
KOWLOON, Detached House and Garden, Moderate rental. Possession 1st
June, 1905.Apply to— HUMPHREYS' ESTATE AND
FINNCE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. 1285

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOMS at Nos. 12 & 14, Queen's
Road Central (Corner House); also
GODOWNS at Back. Can be let separately
or wholly. Rent moderate, cheaper if the whole
is taken on a long lease.SEVEN EUROPEAN HOUSES, late
F. Blackhead & Co. and Shaw, Tomes & Co.'s
Offices. Ground Floors and Top Floors with
Godowns can be let separately on leases.Apply to— CHUNG SHUN KOO,
12 & 14, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 24th December, 1904. [92]

TO LET.

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the
new, from 1st September next, suitable
for Offices. For particulars apply to the
undersigned.C. H. GRACE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. 1350

TO LET.

N. O. 1, RIPPON TERRACE.

FLATS in MORTON TERRACE, facing the
Polo Ground, in course of erection. CONNAUGHT
ROAD (near BLACK PIECE), PRAYA EAST.A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, at present
in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 29th June, 1904. [181]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION
"FOREST LODGE" Caine Road.Apply to— H. N. MODY,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1905. 1114

TO LET.

N. O. 74, CAINE ROAD.

No. 2, MACDONNELL ROAD.

COMPRODRE'S DEPARTMENT,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1905. [84]

TO LET.

POSSESSION 1st July, 1905. No. 58,
CAINE ROAD. 6-Roomed House,
Healthy locality. View of Harbour.Apply to— CHINA MERCHANTS S. N. CO.,
15 & 16, Connaught Road, Praya West,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1905. [1296]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; No. 2,
SELBOURNE VILLAS, (No. 10,
KENNEDY ROAD), 8 Roomed House,
Servants' quarters detached. Entirely renovated
throughout.Apply to— MOK KOO YUK,
Compradores Office,
Butterfield & Swire,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1255]

TO LET.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1284]

TO LET.

DARLINGTON'S HANDBOOKS

"PARKSIDE" KOWLOON, a Six
Roomed Detached House Standing
in its own Grounds, facing the King's Park.For Particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1905. [1284]

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BARKER ROAD, containing 2 Reception
Rooms, 4 Good Bedrooms. Excellent
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Hongkong, 3rd May, 1905. 1130

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SUITABLE for Offices, TWO ROOMS in
Prince's Building.Apply to— LAUTS, WEGENER & CO.,
Hongkong, 4th March, 1905.

TO LET.

NO. 12, KNUTSFORD TERRACE,
KOWLOON.Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1905. [1143]

TO LET.

DWELLING HOUSES on Pedder's Hill,
occupation from the 1st June.For Further Particulars, apply to— DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 6th April, 1905. 907

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NOS. 2, 5, 6, BARROW TERRACE,
DURBAR HOUSE, KOWLOON.THREE NEW HOUSES, CASTLE
ROAD, HONGKONG.Apply to— SAM WANG CO., LTD.,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 1234

TO LET.

DUNHEVED 33, Robinson Road.

Apply to— HO U. MING,
81, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1905. 953

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ARAGONIA"
FROM PORTLAND (OR.), YOKOHAMA,
KOBE, AND MOJI.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after 12 o'clock Noon, the 3rd inst.,
will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in
any case whatever.ALLAN-CAMERON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1350]

CONSIGNERS per Company's Steamer

"GLAUCUS."

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both
cases it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown
on and after the 31st inst.Optimal Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M., on the 31st June.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered at the 31st June will be
subject to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Undersigned on or before the
8th June, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1333]

TO LET.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer

"DAGHESTAN,"

Captain E. H. Todd, having arrived from
the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited, at Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's
risk and expense.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 4th June will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 5th June, at 2.30 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th May, 1905. [1333]

TO LET.